"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS."

1861-62.

MUD AND MALARIA

Halleck's Lack of Zeal in the Campaign.

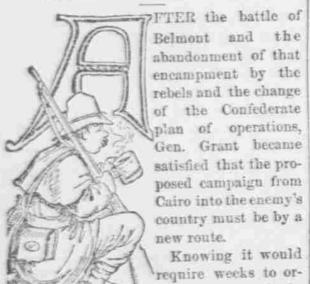
LOGAN TO THE RESCUE

Proper Arms Procured for the

Volunteers.

BY MES, JOHN A. LOGAN.

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require weeks to or- future. ganize and perfectly equip an army for

Brtillery after they arrived.

them to the Army of the West till they had | der of everything to

realized the importance of a rapid execution | sitions to the resources of the army. of Belmont. Mr. Lincoln had desired not to officers of the navy. and found they

WERE EQUALLY ANXIOUS enough influence to secure what seemed | tion of the plan that hopeless without some one on the ground to MUCH VALUABLE TIME WAS LOST. that year, he had attracted many friends to sting in the extreme. Secretary Cameron and Hon. Edwin M. ports and guarding their rear. Stanton, whom rumor said would be Mr. Cameron's successor as Secretary of War.

shipment of the guns. They feared to lose the Southern States, comparing the reports you go into a public place and see.

sight of the arms till they were actually en of the press as to the position of the Southroute. When they finally succeeded Col. ern forces and trying to divine the probable Logan returned to Washington to close up route Grant had taken. his affairs and resign his seat in the House



Stanton, late Attorney-General under Buchanan, was made Secretary of War. Col Logan called upon him as an old friend, urged his personal consideration of the Cairo into the enemy's Western army, and received from him the most earnest assurance of friendship and support. Col. Logan then returned to Cairo | the bombardment. The army tried to en-Knowing it would much encouraged and full of hope for the compass the enemy by land, but before it

THE GUNBOATS.

took rooms in the old St. Charles Hotel, sent organizing for the most important move that Heinman had been evacuated before our that we had to eat them up in self-defense. back part of the house, where I happened to for Mrs. Grant and his children, and delib- had so far been made in the West. No such troops could reach that fort. Quickly the army was in possession, I was called by the There was scarcely ever a box opened that be at the time in company with a chum, erately went to work at the herculean task | undertaking could be thought of from Cairo, news flew over the whole country, and the nature of my duties to other points. It was did not contain a bottle of something conwithout ample assistance from the naval Western navy and Gen. Grant received the only a day or two after Burnside had with- traband-some old whisky. These the Sur- bare head, coolly walked up to us. We, of This hotel was the best in Cairo, and yet one resources. He was in daily consultation thanks and praises of every loyal heart from drawn his defeated Army of the Potomac geons usually took care of. of the most uncomfortable, horrible places | with the officers of that branch of the serv- | Maine to California. one could well imagine. It was a wooden ice, who were ready to co-operate most structure, built on stilts over a cellar full of heartily with all the vessels at their com- seemed now to have dawned in the West, With what exalted feelings I should have "dog-robber." I've been called that so and, with a peculiar little laugh, said in seip water; infested with rats and every mand. These boats were novel specimens in and glad hearts hailed its ascendancy. While rushed over one of those pontoon bridges often, and became so accustomed to it and words that I do not now recollect, but in efspecies of vermin; overcrowded with guests | the line of marine craft. The shallow West- the casualties were comparatively small, and charged up the streets to Geno's house, "loblolly boy," that it had no effect. We feet it was-"Tell them it's all right." Then, of all grades and conditions. The innumer- ern waters were destined to float a navy still the deadly cannon-balls did not all fall if I had been there at the right time, may went straight along, having as good a time as if suddenly recovering consciousness, able, dirty refugee negro servants ostensibly peculiarly adapted to their mercurial rise short of their mark, and one came crashing be imagined. The anxiety and eagerness as we could, wore the best clothes and rode probably at our stupidity in staring at him, employed in the hotel to serve the patrons and fall. Col. Ellett, an Engineer of real through the bulkhead into the boiler of the with which she must have looked for me fast horses, and when we were not doing he turned abruptly away, saying hurriedly: of it were so unsightly and untidy and ig- genius, had conceived and induced the Govnorant that their presence was simply revolt- ernment to demonstrate the idea that the ing. And yet Gen, and Mrs. Grant heroically steamers that plied up and down these rivers "endured what could not be cured," while before the war could be converted into he worked away day and night concentrating | formidable "men-of-war," by changing them and organizing his troops, securing trans- from floating palaces into ironclad steamers, portation to bring them to Cairo, and pro- by the simple process of sheeting them over "viding quarters for the infantry, cavalry and | with iron plate which closed in the guards, leaving only portholes for the guns, and a few windows that could be shut down The soldiers of his command at Cairo and | tightly when necessary. They were queer-Paducah were, many of them, armed with looking craft being very broad an unvery poor Belgian muskets; and while Grant | wieldy. They bore little resemblance to had implicit confidence in the bravery of the their original appearance of gaily-decked, men, he knew the life and temper of the airy steamers, painted white, and resplendent to supply. He urged upon the Department considered "monsters" without drawing of soldiers and crew were scalded and bullets. at Washington the importance of having his very heavily upon the imagination; and wounded, some of them fatally. men able to compete with the skilled marke- very dull and somber ones, with their iron base of supplies to let the best arms go by exigencies of the times demanded a surren- brought grief into every household. The in sheer anger bombarded the town. This the thing to charge on an enemy,

tended the Army of the Potomac. Their or a hiding foe, and effectually holding the Henry. spirit was such that what was to be done | rebel steamers at bay under the protection | "it were better it were done quickly." Col. of their guns at Columbus. There were few Logan and Col. P. E. Fouke were both still sailors to man these vessels, the men being Members of Congress, never having resigned | usually detailed from the army for service their seats, though both had been in camp on the boats whenever they were likely to with their regiments since August of that | be in action or ready for an expedition. year, and both had taken part in the battle | Each vessel, however, was commanded by

waente their seats till the excitement over | Grant had been urging upon Gen. Halleck the first preparations for suppression of the at St. Louis the feasibility and importance Chorus. rebellion had died away, and the people of destroying the rebel fortifications on the could be depended upon to send loyal men | Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and in their places. Grant sent for both Logan | thereby open up all that country, cripple and Fouke and told them of his solicitude, the Confederates occupying the Department under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, allow Grant's army to move on Corinth, and finally about the matter. It was agreed that they to Memphis and Vicksburg, and thus effectushould both take a leave of absence and go ally break the backbone of the Confederacy. to Washington and take their seats tempo- But Gen. Halleck was so indifferent to his rarily, at least, and see if they could not have appeals for orders to undertake the execu-

arge the matter. After being assured that And although Graut made a personal visit the move would not be made without giving to Halleck at St. Louis, no orders came; in them time to reach Cairo to go in command | fact, scarcely courteons consideration had of their regiments, Cols. Logan and Fouke been accorded Grant till Gen. C. F. Smith Chorus. left Cairo Dec. 15, 1861, for Washington; Col. and Commodore Foote, then in command of Logan going via Springfield to confer with | the naval flotilla, joined Grant in appeals to Gov. Yates, the gallant war Governor of Illi- Halleck. The storms of January had been nois, to secure his potent influence to aid very severe; the occupation of almost-subthem in their efforts. Col. Logan having merged Cairo by so many troops and the been in the battle of Bull Run while attend- rapidly-increasing unhealthy condition of ing the called session of Congress early in | the army made Halleck's tardiness exasper-

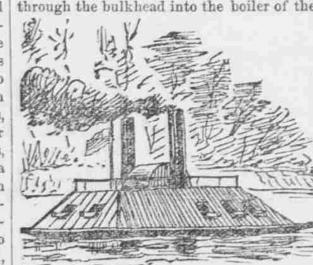
his support, and won the confidence and . At last, in reply to the solicitation of special interest of the Governor and Presi- Grant, Smith and Foote, orders came, and dent Lincoln, both of whom were disposed | the following day-Feb. 2-they embarked, to grant his every request. He also knew | the gunboats leading the flotilla of trans-

THE LAST VIEW. After the last boat had steamed up the Arriving in Washington they found every- Ohio River toward Paducah, and had been thing gloomy, and President Lincoln much | watched from the levee by many tearful depressed over the accumulating difficulties eyes till even the curling smoke could no that beset him. But he extended a cordial longer be seen issuing above the leafless and light hair. They sat surrounded by a bevy greeting to them, expressing an earnest de- trees that lined the river shores, many and sire that their request for good arms should anxious hearts turned away to find their be complied with at the earliest possible cheerless and desolate homes, to wait and moment. He was willing to aid them all in | pray for news from the advancing army. It his power. It was arranged that Cols. Lo- was en route for the enemy's country, and gan and Fonke should go to New York in very few had the slightest intimation of the person, armed with the indersement of Mr. | point for which they were destined. They Lincoln, and see if they could not expedite only knew ere they should see them again matters by urging upon the contractors the they would have passed through all the went to New York and spent many days se- the life of soldiers. Eagerly they studied curing a fulfillment of their orders and the the geography of Kentucky, Tennessee and don't believe it, make some observations when

THE SEVERITY OF THE WINTER of Representatives, that he might join his of 1861-2 was something frightful. It regiment before it should move. On the 14th | seemed the very elements were at war. Such of January, 1862, Secretary Cameron retired | storms of rain, snow and ice came down as from the War Department, and Edwin M. | were never remembered to have fallen before. Every stream, bayou and swamp was overflowing with water or was crusted over with ice and snow. From the very day of Service Under the Shadow of the Hangthe embarkation of the troops the storm continued with increased severity. Fortunately, the people had not long to wait to know that the boats went up the Tennessee River. The objective point could be none other than Fort Henry. This to the uninitiated in sieges, fortifications and attacks | Men and Scenes Around the upon them, seemed a hazardous affair. Breathlessly they waited for the first news. After going as high up that river as they

the transports came back to Pacudah to gather up every available soldier, as Gen. Grant knew he would need them all in the near Another Scheme to Enter the future. From them it was learned that the troops had been landed almost within range of the guns of Forts Heinman and Henry, and that the gunboats were preparing to attack them. The night of Feb. 5 the most awful storm prevailed all over that region of country. Not a wink did we sleep. Everybody was tremulous with anxiety for the safety of the army in that country, already almost inundated. They managed, however, to weather it in all its fury, and the fleet in the early morning took position and began could get round the impassable swamps and swollen streams the gunboats had silenced Meanwhile Grant was still busy concen- the guns in the forts, Tighlman had hoisted such an expedition, he | trating, equipping, drilling and thoroughly | the white flag, and Fort Henry was ours.

THE STAR OF VICTORY



WESTERN GUNBOAT.

Every man in this expedition had friends never brook the long delays that had at | was the least suspicion of a lurking guerrilla | again upon the scene after the fall of Fort | as I learned subsequently, the family passed | the red patch on the end of the pole.

THAT HOLE IN THE BOTTOM OF THE

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please say to those noisy comrades " that here are some directions for filling up that "hole in the bottom of the sea, which are inclosed.—Co. C, 3d Wis, Cav., Ashland,

There's a hole in the bottom of the ses, And its been down there long enough; To the front, all ye brave boys in blue, And that wonderful cavity stuff.

There's a hole, there's a hole,

There's a hole in the bottom of the sea; There's a hole, there's a hole. There's a hole in the bottom of the sea.

In that hole in the bottom of the sea, Put the soldier-hating press of the land; 'T will be giving to them their just due, For abusing a brave-hearted band,

There's a hole in the bottom of the sea. Put the tariff tinkers in there, too; But the surplus just leave on the earth, To divide 'mongst the brave boys in blue,

There's a hole in the bottom of the sea. The free-traders will soon find it out; For the bondholders there yet is room,

There's a hole in the bottom of the sea. And they need not a fan under there; They'll not suffer from blizzard and cold, Lake old soldiers on earth everywhere.

From that hole in the bottom of the sea Comes a wail like to this, I ween, Coffee-cooler, bounty-jumper, we beg One cool drink from that good old canteen,

Scarcity of Blondes.

[Mail and Express.] In the course of 15 minutes' walk on Broadway the other day, I counted 200 women, young brown to the darker shades which all but artists call black. Only 13 women were passed who were of the pronounced blonde order. Three of these were of the reddish classes, and the very best of rations. hair of two had apparently been bleached. At the theater the same evening, of 50 women within easy range, six had fair skins, blue eves of dark women, who gave its prevailing tone to the complexion of the house. Interest in the results observed led next morning to a pubblondes to 72 average browns and brunets. Another of 65 had 16 fair-haired pupils to 55 standard brown heads and darker. In a third class the proportions were seven light to 50 of rice, soup, etc., but the good, nourishing maybe a dead son. muddy and dark. The statement may be things that are always reserved for the poor hazarded that not above eight or ten per cent. of New York women are blondes. Among men the proportion of bloudes seems to be a trifle ever, in spite of the strong infusion of Teutonic

man's Noose.

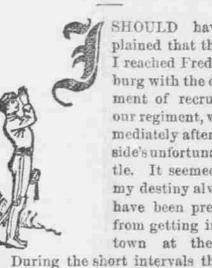
AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Commander-in-Chief.

dared and keep out of the range of the guns, GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

Rebel Lines.

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to the imagination or fancy of the romantic- somewhere horse racing. be following this narrative.

by the river bank near the point at which of fancy boys who came down from Phila- 'Old Man'is full?" one of the pontoons as laid down, I have delphia that year. They were Rush's Lanno doubt that its roof cheltered some of cers. As some of the Western soldiers hand after the my companion was right, but in the en Jackson's 30,000 men (the best position of Barksdale's sharpshowers, who so forcibly never seen this sort of a soldier, I shall de- light of subsequent events, and coupled with than Maryo's Hights) that equaled that of resisted this work of the Engineer battalion. scribe him as a Zoo-Zoo on a horse—that is, some other singular things that it was my Pickett at Gettysburg, yet we sever hear the

cealed in the houses, as well as behind the colors and carried a pole about 15 or 20 feet lowed, I am reluctantly inclined to believe these safe places were able to direct a deadly of the pole was a sharp spear or lance, and a defeat, and that he had not recovered the fire on the pontoon men, who were obliged | few inches from the end of the lance a little | possession of his faculties when he planned enemy be had to meet, and wanted the best as the famous Floating Palace in decoration Essex. Commander Porter was badly scald- to work in mass on the shore, and thus be- red silk flag fluttered. They were an aw- the "Mud Campaign." arms within the power of the Government and appointment. They could now be really ed, Lieut. Brittain was killed, and a number came an easy target for their murderous fully nice-looking set of fellows on parade.

cessful in its purpose to prevent our force | along in line or column. through their parlor.

hastily ordered away from Washington.

to take part was my personal misfortune, ters were, of course, pleased to witness the and has been one of the lasting regrets of frequent Aquia Creek.

our regiment, the 2d Regular Cav., was act- changed their uniform to the old blue blouse, and praying that it might be that she or ing as Provost-Guard, one company doing and threw away their long sticks for the some of the family would recognize me. duty as a headquarters or body-guard.

family at the Army of the Potomac head- selves at headquarters, yet about that time- a rather nervous voice and manner to un- and gum-insulated wire extended to all the impuarters. I was delighted at this prospect. Christmas and January, 1862-63—were the fold my plan of going into Gen. Lee's lines I realized that I should henceforth be privi- dark days of the war. Seemingly, everything again. At first he looked at me a little inleged to enjoy riding a good horse in the had gone wrong with the Army of the Poto- credulously, then as he recognized me as the outskirts of our lines, probably a tree-top cavalcade that always dashed along in the mac. Burnside had left some of the best blood being one of the telegraph and signal men or a distant hill, always overlooking the enewake of headquarters. In addition to this, of the long-suffering old army on the frozen | about his headquarters, he said: I should personally have the opportunity to ground over the river; the hospitals were rub against the headquarters men, which filled with the sick and wounded who could would also give me the facilities for know- not safely be transported North; and, to my ing pretty nearly what was going on in ad- intense disgust, it seemed to me that I never I told him I had been there before, and vance of the other boys. There were other | rode out any place, or made a visit to my | wasn't afraid to go again. agreeable advantages in being at headquar- friends in other regiments, that I did not ters, as any old soldier who is not cranky | run into one of those professional embalm- | ally. "Come into my room and I'll talk it with envy will readily admit.

and old, with hair ranging from a medium much indeed, was that after I became a fancy cold, and these men went about their work found at least half a dozen officers already Orderly, and stood around with clean clothes on and wore white gloves, I enjoyed also the and hogs handled in market.

native city, so we messed together. It in the front. I don't mean the sick rations it. As the Colonel said, "I like rice very much the usual surroundings of a Virginia man- And, by the way, the boys who died doing Europe to order, and as it was expected that

half teaspoonful of rice may be added."

drug house in Pittsburg.

It became the duty of the Surgeons to in-



RUSH'S "TURKEY-DRIVERS."

SHOULD have ex- spect the boxes before they would admit plained that the time | their contents into the hospitals, because, I reached Fredericks- you know, they often contained articles of ful testimony that he was burg with the detach- food prepared and sent by kind friends ment of recruits for at home that might have been as fatal to our regiment, was im- the sick soldiers if they had been allowed to the welfare of the boys in the ranks. mediately after Burn- eat them as would have been the rebel bulside's unfortunate bat- lets. For instance, all sweet cakes, raisins, tle. It seemed to be nuts, apples and other fruits were sure death my destiny always to for those troubled with the great army epi- have often since thought that his mind behave been prevented demic, dysentery. Pickles, as well as the came affected by his great trouble. He from getting into the innumerable sorts of canned stuffs, became | would do some of the queerest things; as, for town at the right confiscated as too dangerons to let pass, so instance, one evening he came out into the

will be ready to swear at the headquarters | he would pass on, but instead he stopped, among the first of the invaders I must leave anything else on Sundays, we would be out "Never mind, never mind."

Captain Wells's house being located close | the Regulars had a standing fight with a lot | "Come; don't stare so. Don't you see the Threse men, as we all know, were con- he wore a fancy Zouave uniform of many privilege to witness in the few days that fol- survivors blow of it.

first intelligence of the attack and capture act has been much criticized by the South- I have often heard the owners explain own good, as he in such a kindly way sug-Gen. Grant was impatient to move. He and these boats proved most valuable acqui- Cairo to learn the fate of their friends, and sity. I am not going to attempt any military should get a chance at the enemy. The among the records. could transportation have been obtained the criticism, but in this connection I may be custom or style had been imported from I wanted to go over the river very, very of his plans and the necessity for getting the All Winter the boats were busy reconnoi- civilian army that had so tried Grant and permitted to express a humble opinion that | Europe, but somehow it didn't take well in | much, that goes without saying. As I knew restive army under him on the enemy's tering up and down the river, convoying the the officers of his command while they were our officers were right, although at the time the Army of the Potomac. The boys called Geno was in the house, the roof and one corground and in active service. They would transports, shelling the shores where there in rendezvous at Cairo, would have appeared it occurred my Geno was in the town, and, them "turkey-drivers," probably because of ner of which I could see, I made almost a

the time in the cellar-one shell going | For a time they were at headquarters as a brilliant, fancy-looking attachment to the I had probably as much at heart and as staff; but every time we would go out with dear a personal interest at stake as any of the turkey-drivers the "doboys," or infantry, the Southern soldiers, yet if they had would yell and gobble at them in such a burned the town, I should say that, under ridiculous way that they had to be supthe circumstances, it would have been right. | pressed. I have heard as many as 10,000 men It was probably this contemplated move- in the camps in the woods gobble at the ment of the army that was the cause of our | turkey-drivers, as if it were droves of wild | detachment or squadron of recruits being so turkeys, every time the lancers would ride along.

That we did not get down there in time | We of the Regular cavalry at headquar-

my lifetime. During the bombardment we DISCOMFITURE OF THE TURKEY-DRIVERS, were leisurely marching down the Mary- | probably because we were a little bit jealous land Peninsula, or spending the time in fer- of them and feared that their bright, dashrying our horses over the broad Potomac at | ing appearance might give them a preference over us as the headquarters favorites. When we joined Burnside we found that | Pretty soon they, like the Zouaves, sat there on my horse by the hour, hoping

noisy saber. ers or packers who would be engaged at over a little." One of these, which I appreciated very one of their ugly jobs. The weather was

One of the saddest duties to which we at | Burnside greeted them cordially, I stood at I became familiar with the Surgeon's Hos- headquarters were subjected at times was attention, at a respectful distance, in one pital Steward, who happened to be from my the piloting of visitors, who came down from corner of the room, where I was wholly un- in permanent camps to convey these reports Washington with passes and reported first at observed. therefore became one of the privileges at headquarters, to the regimental or brigade sent by the mother to take home a sick or | do not think has ever been printed.

sick fellows. We got plenty of tea and rice, on the top of which was the large mansion | would not down. It seemed as if the ghosts the smell of coffee. As for rice, I am fond of anyway, it was a fine, large house, with all of our Generals.

indeed if it is properly cooked-that is, sion of those days. There were negro quar- their tha 2 duty at the pontoons are about a quart of cream and milk, a pound of ters, smokehouse, icehouse, stables, etc. almost fc \$ 0, though they are butter, and some eggs and sugar and nut- These were filled up with the innumerable numeror at those who charged up the meg and all the other things nicely stirred crowd that are always about headquarters. hights. 4 , one of the officers whom I up and baked-and, oh, yes, I forgot; about a Our command was in camp in Sibley tents | heard to on the subject that day was, on the hillside or in the orchard, almost to my mind then, quite an ordinary-looking The Steward's name was Fulton-Johnny | within call of the house. It was my daily | man. He was a little bit stoop-shouldered; Fulton, formerly of Fahnestock's great habit when not otherwise engaged, (and I at least his careless, loose dress gave him that the porch of this house. Some way there spectacles and generally-unsoldierly bearing, cers on the staff.

headquarters. Either Gen. Franklin, or the spectacles, as he said: corps commanders in the uniform of Major- result would have been different." Generals, with swords, and followed by their | There was a good deal more of this sort of

I saw Burnside every day and several times a day. Whatever may be the judgment as to his generalship, there can be but one opinion as to his handsome appearance and his courteous manner. I became a personal Orderly to the General, and bear my cheer-

ALWAYS COURTEOUS AND KIND, and most tender-hearted and thoughtful of

It was my privilege to have seen him frequently when alone during the dark, dreary days that followed his terrible disaster. I course, jumped to our feet, saluted and from the old town that I rode down to the I know that some of the boys even now properly stood at attention, expecting that

My companion, being older and more ex- disgust as he said: ally-disposed young lady readers who may There were, of course, some disagreeable perienced than I, probably felt it his duty to things about headquarters too, and we of whisper to me as he touched my arm, know Gen. Meade?"

A thousand of them made about as dashing | tertaining this view, I will explain that a So severe was this punishment and so suc- a show as can be imagined when galloping day or two after this singular occurrence, dropped in my hearing or sight. when I found an opportunity to see the Genmen of the South, but with little success. plating and iron-colored paint, with every in Southern Illinois, and the shock of the making the crossing, that our officers be-The Army of the Potomac was too near the trace of grace and beauty removed. The death of the sharp spears on the ends would be just proposition to him. As I put the matter in seated at a long dining room table that had writing at the time, at his request, (for my | been drawn out for a desk. After Gen. Burnof Fort Henry hurried hundreds back to ern historians, but was strict military neces- just how they were going to do it when they gested, it is probable that the paper may be and, taking a chair in each hand, asked me to



LOOKING FOR GENO.

daily pilgrimage to the Lacey House, and

When I made bold to personally address This took me personally right into the big Although we had some fun amongst our- Gen. Burnside, I am afraid that I began in menediate telegraph connection with the

> on such an errand as that." But I persisted, and to assure him further

"You surprise me," said the General geni-

I followed him into his room, where we or ten miles. A number of these stations were as indifferently as we often see the dead beef | gathered; indeed, there was always a crowd of them around headquarters. While Gen.

headquarters, especially with the Hospital hospitals in which their wounded or sick | the business with his callers, -which, by the | tem was used. lie school. One class of 80 girls had eight Steward, to draw rations from the hospital were to be found. Generally the visitor way, seemed to me a long, long while,-I stores, which was an immense thing while | would be an old father, perhaps a farmer, | heard, among others, one little story that I

Some officers were quietly discussing the

had the liberty of the camp,) to loaf around appearance, while with his muddy boots and seemed to be a strange fascination in the he gave me the impression that he was a general officer's appearance, and I took great | Brigade Surgeon. Another of the officers, delight in watching his every movement speaking of the failure of the army, made and in listening to the talk of the big offi- some remark about the left not doing its share. At this the Surgeon jerked up his There was always something going on at head and his eyes showed fire through his

old, almost feeble looking but grand E. V. "I want you to understand that my divis-Sumner, or Couch would be there as visitors, | ion on the left broke Jackson's line in our and before they would leave probably other | charge, and if we had been sustained the

staffs, would dash up to the fence, dismount, talk, pro and con, to which I paid no atand strut in, their swords rattling on the tention at the time, because it seemed as if frozen ground and everberating in the big everybody that I heard speak was explain-



ing something or noting fault with another, and it of course became tiresome. There was lots of this sort of thing around headquarters which we on the outside over-

One little circumstance indelibly impressed this one man's talk on my mind at the time. Holding up his battered old slouched hat, and sticking his bony finger through a bullethole in the crown, he said, in reply to a snggestion that" there was no enemy in front of him as there was at Marye's Hights,"

"I found it hot enough in my front." After he left I asked who the doctor was. The man on duty at the door looked at me with

"That's no damned doctor, man; don't you

That was my introduction to the future commander of the army, and I put it on paper here now that Meade's Division of the old I believed at the time and for a long time | Sixth Corps made a charge at Fredericksburg the rebels, because higher and more precipiteus

I had a much longer wait for my opportunity to talk with Gen. Burnside alone on this busichimneys on the tops of the houses, and from long in a socket in his stirrup. On the end that Gen. Burnside was crazed by his ness than the reader has in reading this story. I might tell some other secrets that I overheard that day while lying around headquarters. My ears were always as wide open as the proverbial little pitcher's, and besides, which I But, to better explain my reasons for en- had been in training so much under similar circumstances in the rebel country that I could scarcely help picking up everything that

However, at last they were all gone, excepting the Adjutant-General and his clerk; these two were busily engaged with some papers, side gave some directions about his correspondence to the War Department, he turned to me, sit down, and in as courteous a manner as if I were a Major-General he began apologizing for the delay. He drew his chair right up in front of mine, looking me straight in the eye as he said, "New, my young friend, what is it that

As briefly as I could put it I explained what my plan was-to OPEN TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION

from the town of Fredericksburg, inside the rebel lines, direct with his headquarters telegraph operators. This at first glance may seem to be a wild, visionary scheme, but that it was entirely feasible I soon satisfied Gen. Burnside. Those who were in the Army of the Petomac will remember the Signal Telegraph Corps. 1 do not mean the Military or Morse Corps, but the Signal Telegraph Corps. There were two distinct organizations doing practically the same character of work in the Army of the Po-

tomac. As a natural consequence, these two army telegraph corps were in a state of active, bitter warfare against each other all the time. The Morse Telegraph Corps was a civilian or non-military affair under Mr. Eckert, who was located at the War Office. Through this fact and the sinister influence of these jealous Washington telegraphers they were successful in securing Mr. Stanton's hostility to the army Signal Telegraph Corps. Every old army man will remember the

signal telegraph lines that were constructed, almost as if by magic, on the little 10-foot poles, which were stretched along the roads like miniature telegraphs, always taking the abortest cuts through the camps.

I presume that every corps headquarters was in connection with the flag-and-torch system. For instance, from some elevated position on my's country (which was just over the river), would be located a signal station. Here would "Why, my dear boy, I couldn't send you be found a signal officer and his squad of trained flag swingers. These stations were equipped with the very best field-glasses and telescopes that were obtainable in this country and in

The telescope being the larger glass, would always be found supported on a platform or tripod, and usually leveled so as to sweep the enemy's country. Each of these stations covered a designated field, equal in extent to five arranged so that the entire front, as well as the rear, if possible, and both flanks of the enemy, were being minutely inspected every hour of the day, and any unusual movement of men or teams was at ouce noted and immediately reported to headquarters.

The telegraph lines were generally used while back from the front. But in case of their being disarranged or on the march, when telegraphs While waiting for the General to clear up | could not be operated, the flag-and-torch sys-

MILITARY TELEGRAPHING.

I will endeavor to more fully explain the flagand-torch system again, giving the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the code and some military ciphers to puzzle over dur-We were camped on the side of the hill recent battle; indeed, this was a subject that | ing the long Winter evenings. Those who have seen these temporary wires will rememher that they were apparently about the thickto be sure, so much indeed that I have house then occupied by Burnside and staff. of the thousands of dead soldiers who were ness of a lead-pencil, but an examination would importance of the requisition. Jan. 2 they trials, hardships and experiences incident to larger than among women. In both sexes, how source on it ever since, and never take tea My memory is not reliable as to names, but slaughtered before Marye's Highths and at show that a gum or rubber casing inclosed a very except when I am so sick that I can't bear I think it was called the Phillips House; the pontoons were haunting the memories thin copper wire. For purpose of insulation the best quality of rubber was used, while the wire was of the purest copper. It was made in